THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

A MEETING was held at the Westminister Town Hall on the 18th July last, under the auspices of the East India Association, with Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., as Chairman, for considering the financial condition of India. The principal speaker was Mr. A. K. Connell, M. A., a well-known Anglo-Indian statist. He advocated the exercise of a proper control over finances of India by the British Parliament. He showed that "the financial situation has practically reverted to the serious condition of 1879-80, when the usual invincible difference of the British Parliament was temporarily removed by an appeal, for the first time in Anglo-Indian history, for a subsidy to Indian tax-payers from the British Exchequer. The drain, caused by the annexation of Upper Burmah, though it spread over a number of years, is as serious as the drain then caused by the Afghan campaigns; while apart from the special outlay in Burmah, the permanent military expenditure has been increased by about three millions sterling, taxation has admittedly reached its maximum, and the weight of Home Charges, and the consequent loss by Exchange has enormously increased while no new sources of revenue have been discovered to replace the abandoned cotton duties." Let the abandoned cotton duties be restored and then there will be nothing to deplore about the financial situation of India.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR will remain in India, for about four months and a-half. According to present arrangement, the Prince will land at Bombay and cross to Southern India by a route which will enable him to visit Seringapatam, the Neilgherries, Mysore, the lower valley of the Cavery, and so on to Madras. Before leaving Mysore he will probably be present at some Kheddah operations, directed by Mr. Sanderson, the Superintendent of Kheddah Operations, Bengal. From Madras he will proceed to Tinnevelly, and from there he will travel by pony *dawk* to Trevandrum, where he will be entertained by the Maharajah of Travancore who has determined to set aside a sum of two lacs of rupees for the entertainment his distinguished guest. After a stay of two days at Trevandrum, the Prince will return to Madras, whence he will take steamer to Calcutta.

THE Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums in Bengal for the last year is a concise one, and the Licutenant-Governor seems to have been satisfied with their work. Sir Steuart Bayley does not want to restrict the number of lunatics sent to these asylums, as was suggested by the Inspector-General. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Circular Order of the Government of India in 1876, enjoining upon the District and Civil Surgeons not to send quiet and inoffensive lunatics has been fairly carried out, and no intervention is now necessary.

THERE will be, after all, two Leprosy Commissions appointed—one for Europe and the other for India. The latter is to have two Indian medical men joined to the other three, as members, when it comes to India. The Prince of Wales has promised to ask Lord Lansdowne to act as President of the Commission.

THE *Times of India*, in alluding to the Viceroy's letter to the Maharajah of Cashmere, remarks—"Apart from its political significance, the letter has another interest to us in India, for it explains in the fullest and most satisfactory manner the first act of any real importance that our new Viceroy has yet achieved; and it shows that Lord Lansdowne, like all the truly great men among his predecessors, has the iron-hand as well as the velvet glove." Yes, but the 'first act' of the Viceroy does not show him in an advantageous light. The people believe that he will rule with an iron-rod.

THE following Board of Examiners is appointed for the B. L. Examination for 1890:—President, the President of the Faculty of Law; *ex-officio* Members, Mr. A. P. Handley, Mr. N. L. Haldar, Moulvie Mahomed Yousuff and Babu Abinash Chunder Banerji. We wish the Board had possessed greater strength than what it shows at present.

TUESDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

THE India Office has permitted the Government of India to continue its negotiations for the opening of emigration from India to British North Borneo and Sarawak.

THE Chin campaign will commence early in December after the arrival of the large party of transport coolies that is now being collected in Manipore. The Siyin and Kanhaw tribes defiantly refuse to submit, so that the prospect of fighting on the Burman side of the frontier is not diminished.

THE Allahabad water-works scheme has progressed another step towards realiztion. The tenders for this big undertaking were opened recently in the Municipal Office before the Committee, who have taken into consideration the offers of Messrs. Walshe Lovett and Company, Bombay and Calcutta; Messrs. Kirby and Company, Bombay; Messrs Forde McDonald and Company, Calcutta; and Messrs. Frizzoni and Company, of Allahabad, and will submit them to Government. The lowest tender is that of Messrs. Walshe, Lovett and Company, amounting to Rs. 10,32,000. The time allowed for the completion of the work is eighteen months.

UNDER Section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Madras Government is pleased to direct that all convicts certified by the medical officer of the jail to which they are committed to be lepers, and sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding three months, or sentenced to transportation and pronounced unfit to be transported, shall be confined in the criminal ward of the Leper Hospital, Madras.

THE Secretary of State has decided, that civil officers returning from furlough out of India shall not be granted advances of pay for more than thirty-five days beyond the date of embarkation for India. The order is to have effect from and after the 14th August, 1889.

NO information has reached the Government of India as to the debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons.

RAM SINGH, who has not been removed from the Cashmere Council, though he has lost the presidentship, has now renounced his opposition, and is believed to be working cordially with Amar Singh. Ram Singh has acted wisely, so far as his own interest is concerned. If he does not act cordially with Amar Singh, he will soon be swept away by the Paramount Power.

IT is now definitely settled that Mr. Westland's successor to the Chief Commissionership of Assam will be Mr. J. W. Quinton, of the North-West Board of Revenue, who is now at home on three months' leave. Mr. Quinton has a reputation in the North-West for being an officer of great ability. He is not only known to be an able man but also as a just man, and we are glad that he has been selected to succeed Mr. Westland as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

THE 23 years age limit, which is known to be one of the important recommendations of the Public Service Commission, already accepted, is still under warm discussion in England.

THE question of passing an Indemnity Bill for the mamlutdars is engaging the attention of the Government of India, and some action will shortly be taken.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON, who recently made a remark at the meeting of the Madras Municipal Commissioners with reference to the President's relations with the sewage farm contractor, is to be prosecuted. The President has now filed a suit in the High Court for defamation against him, in which he claims Rs. 50,000 damages. Four leading counsel have been retained by Mr. Norton, and Mr. Willie Grant represents the plaintiff.

MORE than 500 members will take part in the forthcoming Oriental Congress in Stockholm, amongst them being official delegates from Egypt, Persia, India, Siam, China, and Japan. Two famous Arabic scholars from Medina will also be present. India is not represented at this Congress as it ought to be. No native Oriental scholars of any great repute has yet attended its sittings.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

THERE has been a good deal of discussion of late on the question of an antidote to snake poison. Dr. Weir Mitchell, the American specialist, has carried out a most elaborate series of experiments; but he admits that no antidote has yet been discovered which can prevent the consequences to the blood and the nerve centres following on an injection of venom. It has been proved that to mix premanganate of potash with the venom destroys its power to kill; but the chemical is itself destructive of the tissue, and though if circulation is at once stopped by a ligature and the chemical injected, the chances of death are lessened, the gain is only relative. The greatest gain, Dr. Mitchell seems inclined to think, is rather negative than positive.

THE Government of Bombay have prepared a draft Bill for the prevention of the adulteration of *ghee*, and it has been approved by the local Corporation.

THE Madras Municipal Corporation with the intent, perhaps, of stealing a march over the Imperial Legislative Council, has accorded the right of interpellation to all its members.

HERE is a dog-story that may be amusing to some of our readers:—A dog in the neighbourhood of Manchester was owned by a kind and indulgent master. Every morning at lunch time, the creature was presented with a penny, which it carried in its mouth to the shop of a baker, and there purchased a biscuit. It happened, however, that the baker, meeting the owner of the dog mentioned to him that it had not been for its biscuit lately. This was unaccountable, and the more so because the animal's master had remarked that during the last week or so it had exhibited unusual impatience for lunch time, endeavouring by caressing and tail-wagging to obtain its luncheon money before it was due. The next morning the gentleman after giving his dog the penny was curious to watch it. And lo! it never went near the biscuit shop! Without an instant delay it hastened to a tripeseller's and there bought and paid for a neat and tempting skewering of "paunch." But it was not for its own eating. With cheeerful alacrity it took the meat in its mouth and made for an empty house, and to the cellar thereof, and being closely followed, the benevolent creature was discovered in the act of delivering its precious pennyworth to a poor, miserable tye of stranger to the neighbourhood and apparently of the "tramp" species. Evidently it had been taken ill on the road, and probably would have died in the cellar into which it had crawled for shelter, had it not been for the kind commisseration of the other dog, who probably quite by accident had found it there.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the continuance of a Fifth Judge in the Punjab Chief Court during the vacation. Mr, Benton will, therefore, be retained in the Court. Mr. Stogdon reverts to his own appointment of Divisional Judge, Delhi; and Mr. Pratul Chandra Chatterji reverts to the Bar. When the appointment of a 'Fifth Judge' has been sanctioned, it would have been only fair and just if Mr. Pratul Chandra, who has been giving satisfaction as a Judge, had got a permanent seat on the Bench. But the ways of the Government of India are inscrutable.

LORD Wolseley, who is spoken of as our future Commander-in Chief, is a great Temperance reformer. His Lordship, speaking on the Indian Army at a recent meeting, pointed out that the amount of crime in the Army in India corresponded with the quantity of liquor consumed. This remark of his Lordship will, we are afraid, make him very unpopular with one section of the Anglo-Indian community.

CAPTAIN DURAND, as British Agent at Gilgit, will have several important duties to perform in establishing British supremacy on the Hindoo Koosh border; keeping his Government well informed of all that takes place there, and helping the Cashmere Durbar with his advice in military matters. It is believed that Captain Durand will gradually work his way westward towards Chitral, and further if necessary, to make himself acquainted with the country and people.

THURSDAY 22ND AUGUST.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India leaves Simla early in October to commence his annual inspection tour. After visiting some of the military stations, in the hills, Sir Frederick Roberts will run down to Bombay, to see how the defence works there are getting on, and will then accompany the Viceroy along the Beluch and North-West frontier.

SIRDAR AYUB KHAN, who was lately reported to have taken advantage of his presence in Cashmere to cross the frontier, has returned quietly to Murree. A correspondent says he was greatly amused when the rumour of his escape was reported to him, and remarked with a laugh that he is no fool. Yes, he would have shown himself a 'fool,' if he had thrust his head into the lion's den.

A REPORT published in last week's *Punjab Gazette* shows that during the year 1888 there were 574 lepers on the rolls of the six leper asylums in the Punjab. The figures show an increase of 25 on the number registered during the previous year. None of these are said to have derived much benefit from the treatment afforded them.

A large meeting was recently held at Meerut, when it was proposed to build a small female hospital, and start a local branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,070 were announced in the room.

Mr. Labouchere asked the other day whether it was true that during the visit of the Emperor William to England' the British Government promised to support the Triple Alliance against France and Russia in the event of war between the two latter Powers, and the Powers forming the alliance. Sir James Fergusson, in reply, confirmed the previous assurances he had given on the subject, and said that no such engagement as that mentioned by Mr. Labouchere existed. England, he said, was entirely free to do as she pleased in any eventuality. Mr. Smith, replying to a further question, denied that the British Government was hostile to France, and said that a perfect friendship existed between the two nations.

THE Indian Government's despatch, dated the 22nd of June, respecting the Assam coolie question has been published. It states that measures have been concerted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the reform of abuses in the recruiting system, and improvement in the sanitary control of free emigrants on the way to Assam; that there is, therefore, no cause for special legislation; and that there is reason to suspect that the alleged malpractices are exaggerated or unfounded. The Government of India speaks of exaggeraton. Do the records of the law courts also give exaggerated accounts? Are not the alleged malpractices abundanty proved in legal proceedings?

THE Government of Bengal has rewarded Babu Preo Nath Mukerji, Sub-Inspector of Police, Calcutta, —attached to the Detective Department, with a silver watch and gold chain of the value of Rs. 250, in recognition of the praise-worthy performance of his duty in arresting the escaped prisoners Warner and Healey.

THE Calcutta Municipality have determined to give Mr. Harrington's incinerator a trial simultaneously with that of Messrs Bird & Co., and on the same terms, namely, that one-half of the cost of construction, which is to be limited to Rs. 37,000, is to be paid by the projector in the event of the experiment proving a failure. The incinerator is to be located in a convenient place, where both the refuse of the town and suburbs will be burned.

TANTIA, the formidable free-booter, who has at last been captured, has been brought to Indore by special train in charge of Mr. Tucker. He is about fifty years of age, and slim. He has been identified by his relatives. The Indore Durbar authorities have taken charge of him.

A STORY is being industriously circulated by unfriendly newspapers, to the effect that at a dance given recently by Mr. Hume to Simla society he refused to allow the National Anthem to be played. As a matter of fact, the ball did not close with "God Save the Queen," but the band played the "Marseillaise" instead. The circumstance has caused so much random speculation that M. A. Versiat, who ought to know, has been obliged to explain how the matter stands. He says:—"Being the musician employed at Mr. Hume's dance, I beg leave to state, that at the conclusion of the last dance, July 26th, I was requested by Mr. Hume to play "God Save the Queen," I had not the music by me, and told him I could not play it by heart, whereupon Mr. Hume said: "Well, play the Marseillaise, something, anything you like.' This is one of the versions of a foolish story. Says the Bengali adage:—"The man we loathe has a faltering gait."

FRIDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

A FEW years ago a spring of water was discovered at Pondicherry, and it has just been brought to notice that it contains certain medicinal qualities; it is a specific for diabetic complaints, rheumatic pains, and many other diseases. The water is brought to the surface by an artesian tube and lodged in a pool, free for public use The spring is close to the railway station, within easy distance of the European quarter.

THE appeal of the proprietor and the printer of the vernacular newspaper *Prajabandhu*, published at Chandernagore, against their conviction by the Chief Justice of that station in the suit for defamation brought against them by the Prior of the Bandel Church, has been rejected a second time. The High Court at Pondicherry had upheld the decision, and the Paris Court has now confirmed it.

THE Chief Commissioner, Upper Burma, has framed a draft scheme of land settlement, and submitted it for the consideration of Government. For a long time the necessity has been urgent for differentiating between state lands in Upper Burma and lands which are the property of private individuals.

LADY REAY has promised her patronage to another grand Fancy Fair which it is proposed to hold in Bombay next cold weather in aid of the local branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund. The last undertaking was a pronounced success, financially.

THE Meingoon Prince has made his escape from Pondicherry It was rumoured that he had smuggled himself under disguise in the *Tibre*, and went to Colombo, but the statement is now denied.

A DUTCH apothecary has just taken out a patent for a novel automatic machine in the shape of a wooden figure formed like a man. The figure will be covered with compartments. The sufferer has only to place a piece of money in the compartment upon which the name of his illness is inscribed, and forthwith will appear a pill or powder suited to his case. The machine is constructed upon the same principle as the ordinary automatic chocolate and bon-bon machine. The man knows the art of duping others and should, therefore, find a niche in the valhalla of impostors.

MR. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated their golden wedding at their town house on the 25th ultimo. During the day thousands of congratulatory messages were received from all parts of the Kingdom One of the earliest to arrive was a most gracious communication from the Queen who expressed her wishes for the continued happiness of the right honourable gentleman and his wife. The Prince and Princess of Wales also sent their hearty congratulations. There was a similar letter from the King of the Belgians. The presents were innumerable, and included a portriat of Mr. Gladstone by Sir John Millais, the gift of women of the United Kingdom.

THE India Office has been asked to sanction the construction of a railway from Durbhunga to Sitamarhi, on the banks of the Bhagirathi.

COLONEL Conway Gordon having issued an order that all Eurasians should be gradually withdrawn from the Railways in India the Madras Eurasian Association has addressed the Colonel on the subject. The Colonel may now bid adieu to rest and peace of mind.

GENERAL Annenkoff has left St. Petersburg on his return to Transcaspia. The Council of the Russian Empire has voted him another 6,000,000 roubles to complete the railway he is building there. The main stream of the Amu Daria at Charjui has again shifted its bed. The railway bridge has been damaged in consequence.

THE Universal Peace Union has recently held its twenty-third Anniversary in New York, and adopt the following Resolution:—"That the war system, especially as it exists in Europe, is attended with evils, many and grave; it destroys the home; it fosters social impurity in men; it creates a large class of dependent women and girls, and acting upon the double standard of morality, it ruthlessly and wantonly sacrifices exposed womanhood and girlhood to minister to the unholy demands of sensuality.' And, yet, in spite of all this, our vicious propensities are such that the war-system will continue to flourish to the end of the world.

THE *Morning Post*, of Allahabad, writes:—"The Punjab University is probably the one body, or corporation, or association, or whatever it may choose to call itself, in the world, that has at least one among its Fellows who can *neither read nor write any known language.*" And yet the Senate is called a *learned* body.

SIR Mackenzie Wallace has reached London in good health. He contemplates a tour to Eastern Europe.

SATURDAY, 24TH AUGUST,

LORD and Lady Reay will be among the distinguished guests at the fancy ball to be given by the Viceroy's Staff at Simla on the 27th proximo.

A project, entitled the Imperial Bank of Persia, is likely to be launched shortly on the London Share market. The Shah has conceded to the promoters all the mineral rights in his kingdom, besides certain financial privileges from which much is expected.

THE Delhi-Kalka line, the Lahore paper isassured by its Simla correspondent, will be prolonged to Simla within a reasonable time, say, two or three years. "The maps and surveys formerly made are now being considered, and the line will be one built by private enterprise, Government being unwilling to encounter the expense, which has been estimated at one lakh per mile. The new line will resemble the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, but will be of a broader gauge."

BORDER WARFARE.—A correspondent from Bajour writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* to say that Umra Khan has now, with a large force, completely surrounded the fort at Bargoli, and has stopped the supply of water to the town by posting a strong guard on the canal which runs about one mile from the fort. Malak Fam Khan, a petty chief of Swat, has arrived at Bargoli with a considerable force against Umra Khan, and is located a few miles distant from the fort. The people in the fort are said to be about three thousand in number, and it is believed that, if Fam Khan does not take immediate steps to rescue them from their present awkward position, they will be obliged to surrender to Umra Khan or perish within the walls of the fort for want of water. The several chiefs of Swal have promised to help Malak Fam Khan in routing the army of Jandoul from Bargoli, and one or two petty conflicts have already taken place in which a few have been killed and wounded on both sides. Umra Khan's party is believed to be considerably stronger than that of Fam and more reinforcements are expected from Jandoul. Besides this some of the hill tribes have also promised to assist Umra Khan in carrying on a crusade against the chiefs or Dir and Swat. The fort at Bargoli is of no mean importance to the chiefs of Swat and Dir, and on this account is selected by both parties as the battle field.

THE Gorakpore District in the North-Western Provinces is under water. Much distress prevails there on account of the floods, and thousands of houses have come down, with much loss of life.

NEGOTIATIONS are reported to be in progress between England and Japan for the purpose of opening the whole interior of the latter country to British trade. A successful issue is anticipated.

GOOD progress was made in the work at the Kidderpore Docks during the three months ended the 30th of June last, and at the sixty feet lock arrangements are being made for the erection of the gates. The average number of workpeople employed was 10,027, among whom there were 143 deaths, 53 of these being from cholera. The total expenditure up to the end of the quarter was Rs. 1,43,91,978, of which 1,17,91,094 was on account of works, and Rs. 26,00,879 for land.

THE strike of the dock labourers in London is increasing, but so far no disturbances have occurred. It is, however, fully recognised that trouble will certainly follow any attempt to employ new men. The men on strike now number 30,000. This strike has caused great incovenience to all ships in docks, and vessels are delayed being unable to load or discharge.

THE Emperor William's visit to Strasburg was attended by much enthusiasm, which have given great satisfaction at Berlin.

THE *Dublin Express* draws attention to the Parnell Indemnity Fund the total of which exceeds £40,000 but of which only £20,000, has been expended. The *Express* recommends the distribution of the balance among evicted tenants, or that it should be returned to subscribers.

THE Viceroy's tour along the North-West Frontier this autumn will be an extensive one, as he will visit not only the Khyber, but Kohat, Bunnu, and Dehra Ismail Khan, from which last place he will ride to the mouth of the Gomal Pass. His Excellency will afterwards go on to Quetta and Pishin.

THE Badakshan rebellion, has collapsed utterly. The Amir has now six regiments of infantry and two of cavalry with a battery of artillery in the country, a force which is more than ample to keep it quiet. Moreover, the rising was never a general one, and the people in some instances turned against their own Mirs.

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., on *Monday*, the *26th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject : Theory of Analytic Functions. Illustrations of Multiple Integrals.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *27th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Action of the Magnet on Electric Currents. Electro-Magnetism.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the *29th Inst.*, at 5½ P. M.

Subject: Antimony.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on *Thursday 29th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Principle of Archimedes and its Applications.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday*, the *30th Inst.*, at¾4 30 P. M.

Subject: Third Law of Motion. Action and Reaction.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the *31st August* at 4 P.M.

Subject: Air.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 24th, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1889.

THE KASHMIR COUNCIL.

THE scheme of having a Council for governing Kashmir is no new idea. The Punjab had seen its like before. That such a Council is powerless to effect any permanent good is apparent to every one who knows anything of the history of India. It is the Resident, the representative of the Paramount Power, who controls its affairs. The Resident is not allowed to do anything directly. A few native *darbaris* are placed between him and the direct management of the State, which is so unfortunate as to need the presence of a Council so constituted. The *darbaris* themselves can do nothing, it is the Resident's fiat which must be followed. The Resident has to be guided by the directions expressly laid down by the India Government. The India Government again is unable to take the whole responsibility upon itself. The Secretary of Sate moves the main spring. What becomes of the unfortunate subjects of the State in the meantime? They are left to the tender mercies of the inferior *amla*. The *darbaris* take advantage of their position, the *amla* prey upon the people. They are all enriched at the expense of the State, by sucking the life-blood of the people. The Maharaja is a pensioner, living on the bounty of the Paramount Power—bounty supplied by the funds taken from his own treasury. He is a mere puppet. Where then lies the responsibility? It is nowhere. What wonder then that the machinery of Government should be disordered under such circumstances!

We said that a Council on a basis similar to that adopted in Kashmir was also created in the Punjab. Lord Dalhousie organised a scheme very much like this for the Government of Lahore in 1846. During the minority of Dhuleep Singh, an Agreement was concluded between the Lahore Durbar and the British Government by which a Resident was appointed at Lahore, and a Council of Regency, consisting of eight *native* members, was established to conduct the Government in consultation with the Resident. The articles of this Agreement are an interesting study. They mark the different stages of British diplomatic evolution. They show through what different gradations an important native State has to pass before it is absorbed into British territory.

By the first article of the Treaty concluded in 1846, "perpetual peace and friendship was established between the British Government on the one part, and Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, his heirs and successors on the other." By article 15, the British Government engaged "not to exercise any interference in the internal administration of the Lahore State, but in all cases or questions which may be referred to the British Government the Governor-General will give the aid of his advice and good offices for the furtherance of the interests of the Lahore Government." This was on the 19th of March. Maharaja Dhuleep Singh governed his State by his own advisers for a period of 8 months and 28 days. But the Government of the State could not be carried on by a young Prince assisted by corrupt ministers. A change was urgently called for. This demand was made curiously enough by the advisers of the young Prince. The British Government was solicited to step in. The British Government alone, it was thought, could restore order and peace. The British Government in its mercy responded to the call. An Agreement was made on the 16th of December 1846. The preamble to this Agreement says:—"Whereas the Lahore Durbar and the principal Chiefs and Sirdars of the State have in express terms communicated to the British Government their anxious desire that the Governor-General should give his aid and assistance to maintain the administration in the Lahore State during the minority of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, and have declared this measure indispensable for the maintenance of the Government," the Governor General consented to give the aid and assistance solicited. A British officer, with an efficient establishment of assitants, was appointed to remain at Lahore, with full authority to direct and control all matters in every department of the State; and the British Government engaged to pay every attention in conducting the administration, "to the feelings of the people, to preserving the national institutions and customs, and to maintaining the just rights of all classes." It was further provided that changes in the mode and details of administration should not be made, except when found necessary for effecting the objects in view, and that these details should be conducted by native officers, "as at present," who should be appointed and superintended by a Council of Regency composed of leading Chiefs and Sirdars acting under the control and guidance of the British Resident. The Council consisted of eight Sirdars of established position and reputation. The work of reorganising the Government went on for some time in a hap-hazard fashion, and the inevitable result of such an arrangement was not long to make its appearance. There was disorder in every department of the State, there was discontent among all classes of the people. At length a disastrous war put an end to the troubles that had arisen. The Punjab had to be re-conquered, and the province re-settled. Dhuleep Sing resigned for himself, his heirs, and his successors, "all right, title, and claim to the sovereignty of the Punjab, to any sovereign power whatever." This is a short history of the origin and fall of the Punjab Council of 1846. It teaches important lessons. This measure was declared "indispensable for the maintenance of the Government", and the British Government granted the aid "solicited," and what was the consequence? In the space of two years, the Prince was deposed, and his country annexed.

The analogy between the Council of Regency of 1846, and the Kashmir Council of 1889 is not far to seek. Now as then the Council has been established at the earnest solicitation of Chiefs and Sirdars, in whose opinion such a measure is 'indispensable for the maintenance of the Government'; now as then the Council is composed of Chiefs under the guidance of the Resident; and now as then the Government is conducted by native officers. What the inevitable result will be, it does not require a great stretch of imagination to anticipate. The first important step for annexing Kashmir has been taken. All the diplomatic devices by which a great Government attempts to justify its action have been taken, and it remains for the public to see how the Council does the work entrusted to it. That there will be mismanagement and oppression goes without saying. We have been informed that already the effects of mismanagement are visible. The seeds sown will soon fructify, and Kashmir will be declared British territory before Lord Lansdowne's term of office is over.

BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF.

THE *Pioneer* commenting on our last article on Kashmir says:—"The criticism of the *Hindoo Patriot* on Lord Lansdowne's letter to the Maharaja of Kashmir is singularly unreasonable, if not something much worse." Our contemporary means to say, we suppose, by the latter part of this sentence that we have very nearly committed an act of disloyalty in commenting in severe terms on the letter of the Viceroy to the Maharaja of Kashmir. We have reconsidered our position, but we are unable to see that we have made any statement which may be construed in the way the *Pioneer* construes it. We have said that it would have been more "straightforward" in the Viceroy to depose the Maharaja at once and not resort to the device of a Council. Does not the whole course of action of the Government of India clearly show that the annexation of Kashmir was a foregone conclusion? Does not the incident of the so-called 'edict of abdication', unmistakably point out the intention of the Viceroy to follow the example set out by Lord Dalhousie in the case of Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh? Does not the story of oppression in Kashmir and the incapacity of its ruler find a parallel in the Oudh incident? Does not the arrangement proposed savour very much of the proposal made by Lord Dalhousie to the last King of Oudh? The two cases of the Maharaja of Kashmir and the King of Oudh are in our mind exactly parallel. As regards annexation, what will prevent Lord Lansdowne to do exactly what Lord Dalhousie did with regard to Oudh? Lord Dalhousie deserved the execration of all civilized Governments and the people of India for following a policy which could not be justified by any rule of moral or political conduct. A thoroughly loyal Prince was deposed in defiance of treaty rights. The present Government of India have, in addition to the charges laid against the King of Oudh discovered treason in the correspondence said to have been carried on by the present Maharaja of Kashmir. We have repeatedly said that if proofs of treason could be established in the conduct of the Maharaja, all sympathy of his friends would be withdrawn from him. These proofs, however, are not forthcoming. Dark hints are given in the Viceroy's letter to the Maharaja and his Despatch to the Secretary of State that such proofs do exist. Any one reading between the lines would see at once that the Viceroy is convinced that the Maharaja was carrying on a treasonable correspondence. If the fact be as these covert remarks would lead one to suppose, why should not the Maharaja be confronted with it, and the action of the India Government justified in the eyes of the people? Instead of this plain and straightforward course, which it behoves a great Government to adopt, the Maharaja is accused of oppressing his subjects, and of incapacity to rule such an important State. What tittle of evidence is there that Kashmir was not governed as other native States are governed? Isolated instances of maladministration and malpractice may be raked up to prove a foregone conclusion. But are we to go so far as Kashmir for such instances of maladministration? Are not such instances to be found nearer home? Kashmir may very well retort to such a charge of maladministration: "Physician heal thyself." The most amusing point made against the Maharaja is that he allows himself to be surrounded by unworthy favorites. A careful enquiry has elicited the fact that the Maharaja is guided in certain daily avocations by the advice of an astrologer, in whose calculations of the malevolent influences of stars and planets he has great faith. There is no other individual about the Maharaja's person who exercises an evil influence over him. If faith in astrology be a sign of incapacity to rule a State, many potentates more powerful than the Maharaja of Kashmir should be declared incompetent to govern their States. History, however, shows that faith in the good and evil influences of stars and planets and the capacity to rule a State have no direct antagonism to each other. Such a frivolous charge makes it clear that the India Government would catch at a straw to justify its policy. As for treason, we may say at once that so far as we have been able to ascertain we may as well expect to move a mountain as to bring home a charge of treason to the Maharaja. His character is such, that he

is simply *incapable* of harbouring a design against the British Government. Those who know the Maharaja simply laugh at such a preposterous idea. And for pointing out the egregious blunder which Lord Lansdowne committed in Kashmir, our criticism has been pronounced to be "singularly unreasonable," nay disloyal. Those who say this are either blind, or deliberately shut their eyes to the actual state of things. The latter inference seems to be more natural. We firmly believe that Lord Lansdowne would have acted like a wise statesman, if he had openly declared the political considerations which induced his Government to depose the Maharaja of Kashmir, and not resorted to diplomatic fictions—in the shape of 'voluntary resignation,' and 'oppression,' and 'incapacity,' *et hoc genus omne*—for giving effect to a foregone conclusion.

THE JUDICIAL FRANCHISE.

THE scheme of self-Government has now been in operation for over six years. There is a consensus of disinterested opinion that its past operation has been attended with success. Its future success also is a matter of certainty. It is true that in outlying places there have been instances of the display of party-feeling in the election of members of Municipal and other Local Committees, but they demonstrate that the interest of the people in self-Government has been aroused in a manner quite unexpected. Party-spirit and party-feeling are often the outward manifestations of ill-regulated zeal, and Young India in exhibiting it shows that the institution is highly prized in the country. It is well-known that in civilized countries party-strifes are more rancorous than what we witness here.The possibility of such strifes taking place has never been taken as an argument to deprive a nation of its popular or civic franchise.

There is hardly a municipality in Bengal the work of which has not been taken up with earnestness by the people. The flower of our youths have now identified themselves with the administration of matters municipal. Our best lawyers and doctors are either the chief executive of the corporations—or the principal referees in municipal questions. It is a matter of rejoicing that they devote a considerable portion of their time, thought and energy to matters affecting the public welfare. Roads are kept in proper order, conservancy is looked after in a manner contrary to the traditions of the people, and popular wants supplied with alacrity and courtesy. Municipal prosecutions are fewer and there is an honest attempt to administer the law with the least hardship. The elected Municipal Chairman or Vice-Chairman is accessible to the people—and is always well informed regarding matters falling within the scope of his charge. In fact the Municipality is now quite a domesticated institution.

In regard to the Local Boards, the history of their past doings is also a narrative of success. Great credit is due to them for the manner in which they have done their arduous work. They had to act under exceptional difficulties, and act without obtaining much of sympathy and encouragement due to disinterested workers. It is true, the existing rules formulating official supervision and control interfere to some extent with freer and wider action, but the time is not far distant when the restrictions would be removed, and the Boards granted a more liberal franchise. They have only to show that they deserve the confidence and respect of the Government. Their existing complaints that in sundry cases they are overruled by the executive, and that they are not allowed to vindicate the cause of self-Government will, we are sure, be removed as soon as Government is satisfied that no official interference is necessary for public benefit.

The question that now arises is,—"Is self-Government capable of a legitimate expansion?" In starting this question, it is not our purpose to tread upon matters political, or to suggest any modification in the prevailing State policy. Our object is quite a modest and humble one. It is for the establishment of a healthy link between the Riponian scheme and the cause of justice. The credit of removing the disfranchisement of the people essentially belongs to our rulers. That franchise is concerned with the health and well-being of people living in towns and cities—inter-communication—popular education and other rudimentary matters. In holding that franchise our countrymen have, it is hoped, shown their capacity for self-Government. Barring a few 'nays' ejaculated by certain irresponsible thinkers, this qualification of our countrymen to hold the franchise is a pronounced one. If such a favourable result has been achieved in one department of State should not the franchise be extended so as to embrace the next term of the popular series? We advisedly call 'justice' the next term of the series, because next to the physical well-being of society, justice causes its social well-being.

It should not startle our readers when we make the request of 'justice' being included in the popular charter. It has been partially granted to us. Trial of criminal cases by Benches of Honorary Magistrates, has already been conceded to the people. The same privilege has not been given to us to determine civil causes. With all our full-blown laws and legal institutions, however, there is hardly a matter, civil or criminal, which does not pass through some sort of manipulation by the village-elders. If the country have an indigenous agency to determine disputes, both civil and criminal, would it be too much to ask Government to give it a formulated system?

The fitness of our countrymen to manage the department of justice is an ascertained fact. That fitness is not the product of Western learning and culture, but has discended to us from our Aryan forefathers as an heir-loom. If we go back to the ancient Hindu times we are surprised to find the perfection which some of our juridical notions had then attained. The judicature propounded by Manu and Yajnavalkya is still the admiration of the civilized world. And the inference becomes irresistible that Hindu society had then arrived at a state admitting of the possibility of such a judicature. It is idle to talk of the Hindu codes as mere specimen-codes which had for their object an ideal social morality and not dealing with the practical affairs of life. Had they been so they would not have survived the ravages of time and changes of political rule. The stern fact remains that though India is a subject country, English judges are nevertheless bound to administer justice according to the dictates of Indian sages. The above is no over-straining of facts, or a fiction of patriotism, but a reality admitted and recognized by Europeans who have made Hindu Law their special study. One of the most eminent of English jurists writes:—'The earliest Sanskrit writings evidence a state of law which, allowing for lapse of time, is the natural antecedent of that which now exists. Also a state of thing, which, in its general features, though not in all its details, corresponds fairly enough with the broad facts of Hindu life.'

It is not our object to raise afresh the controversy as to whether Hindu Law was an Ideal code of what our sages wished the Hindus to do. That controversy was set at rest by the charter of George II grante in 1753, reserving to the natives of this country their own laws. The object of the Charter was carried out by the 27th section of Mr. Warren Hastings' first Regulation in 1780, and by later Regulations and Acts well-known to the legal profession. It is not our purpose to prove the actuality of the Hindu Law on the present occasion. We refer to it merely to show its application to the practical affairs of life. Speaking of the indigenous machinery of administering justice, Colebrooke writes:—

'It is difficult to resist the conclusion that justice must have been administered during a considerable period of Indian history, with a regularity, respect for established law, and with a recognition of the importance of public opinion, which we do not find in her later history. I refer to the completeness of the machinery for the administration of justice in town and country: the endeavour to call in the aid of associations of artizans, assemblies of townsmen, members of crafts, castes or religious orders, in matters specially appertaining to their customs."

The celebrated Chinese traveller, Piouen Thsang, makes apposite remarks on the same subject:—

'Fraud and deceit were unknown to them (people of Central India); the desire of wealth was no inducement to do wrong; they feared the punishments of another life, and confirmed their promises by oaths. In all things uprightness and honesty of character marked their acts.' Again, 'Uprightness was the dominant trait of the administration. The wicked were punished very lightly, generally by fine. Hard offenders and rebels were shut up in a prison, but were not punished corporally.'

It is a well-established fact that notwithstanding the length of time during which the Mahomedans governed the country, they abstained from interfering with the civil laws of the Hindus, but superseded their criminal laws by those of the Koran. Such a state of things continued till after British supremacy had been established, and the East India Company suffered the administration of the country to be conducted on the native model. Pandits and Moulavis sat with the European Judges upon matters civil and criminal, and passed verdicts under authority vested in them by Rule 23 of Warren Hasting's Regulation of 1772. We have it upon good official testimony that 'English Judges were merely the mouthpieces of the Pandits, who were attached to their Courts, and whom they were bound to consult.' The jurisdiction of the Pandits was taken away by Act XI of 1864. In criminal law, the Maulavis' fatwa used to be delivered in answer to questions propounded to them by Criminal Judges. All these privileges have now been taken away, with what result we will see in our next.

MR. OMMANNEY'S NOTE.

V.

THE MAMLATDARS IN PARLIAMENT.

WE have been in possession of a much fuller report of the debate on the Mamlatdar question which came up before the House of Commons last month. That report leads us to think that though truth is gradually dawning upon that august assembly as to the degree of guilt to be attached to those of the mamlatdars who deposed to having paid bribes to Mr. Crawford, yet we must say that the conception of error in the minds of the great majority of the members is still too strong to permit truth to have any sway upon them. We are not surprised at this. Indian questions are to the majority of the House of Commons unintelligible. They require a great deal of study and thought for a proper understanding of them. Even Dr. Cameron who seemed to have taken pains to understand the whole matter took the erroneous view that a Mamlatdar was essentially a judicial officer whereas the fact is that the essential duties which pertain to his office are those of a revenue officer. The exercise of Magisterial functions is merely incidental to his office. Dr. Cameron had to be corrected in this matter by Sir John Gorst. Add to this inherent difficulty of Indian questions another, namely, the persistent misrepresentations and twisting of facts by the *Times'* correspondent. A Professor of the Elphinstone College who happened to be in Calcutta on special duty about the time of the enquiry by the Crawford Commission is credited with having inspired the correspondent of the *Times* with his view of the Crawford case. And all this because Lord Reay had the courage to bring to trial a high officer of Government whom his predecessors had failed to touch. The Anglo-Indian press has spared no effort to cry down even Lord Reay ever since the Crawford scandal arose. In these circumstances one would look naturally to the India Office for relief and support. But it seems vain to look for help from this quarter. One has only to look to the attitude taken up by Sir John Gorst in the debate on Dr. Cameron's motion in confirmation of this view. Take only the point about the mamlatdars' indemnity. Says Sir John:—"In order to lay evidence before the Commission, the Government of Bombay thought it right to give to all the officers who might be able to give evidence an indemnity on condition that they spoke the whole truth and nothing but the truth. My own idea is strongly opposed to such a practice except in extreme cases of necessity, but it is the practice in India" Now those who have read Mr. Om-

manney's Note and made themselves familiar with an organised system of corruption which was set in motion by Mr. Crawford, and the sympathy and support he enjoyed of the most influential classes in the country—we say those who can realize this—cannot find it difficult to understand that the giving of this indemnity by Lord Reay to the Mamlatdars was a course of action dictated by sheer necessity. It was one of those extreme cases in which the Government had to give up the prosecution of a grave scandal in consequence of its inability to bring the offences home to the guilty officer, or to show to the world that the purity of administration was a matter which in its eyes stood above all other questions which it had to deal with in its executive capacity. It is because in the opinion of Sir John Gorst the Secretary of State is bound to keep up the credit and position of the Bombay Government, and further that if he did not come up to the rescue of that Government, the Government would be thrown into confusion, that he could not repudiate the guarantee. By the side of this half-hearted support, it is most refreshing that independent and well-informed members of Parliament like Mr. Bryce and Sir George Campbell, coming forward to guide the House to a better understanding of this whole question as to the difficulties and true position of Lord Reay's Government by means of explanations. Says Mr. Bryce:—

One material fact has scarcely yet been adverted to, namely, that it was absolutely necessary to give some indemnity. If an indemnity had not been given, it would have been impossible to elicit the facts of the case, and in the view of the Bombay Government it was of the very highest importance to discover whether it was true that a widespread system of corruption really existed in the southern part of the Presidency, and nothing but the offer of a liberal indemnity would in their view have been sufficient to secure the requisite evidence. I need hardly say that if the indemnity was given it was absolutely necessary that it should be adhered to. The hon. gentleman, (Mr. Baumann), who spoke last asked why should not the Secretary of State override the indemnity; but if that were done what hope could the Government have in any future case of obtaining evidence? Moreover, such a course would be a very bad example of the honour and faith of the Government, especially as it would be a case of breaking an indemnity not to a European but to a native. Another material fact is that the practice of purchasing offices is proved to have been all but universal; and the evidence showed that these particular Mamlatdars were in no respect worse than others and that the practice has prevailed widely in certain parts of the Presidency. It was important, therefore, not to deal with exceptional harshness with those who have been found out to a great extent through their own candour. I do not in any way palliate their offence; but it should be remembered in fairness that the corruption which has been proved against them was not that of selling justice and giving a decision in consideration of a bribe, but it was that inferior and not so black a kind of corruption which consists of obtaining an office by giving a consideration for it'.

Then with regard to the Jardinian view of this mamlatdar question, Mr. Bryce observed:—

The hon. member for Glasgow has dwelt strongly on Mr. Justice Jardine's opinion; but the *obiter dicta* of one Judge are not to be treated as if they were equivalent to the solemn determination of a full Court in a great case argued before them. I was myself in Bombay at the time when the matter was freely canvassed in conversation, and many members of the legal profession thought that Mr. Justice Jardine was wrong. Without at all disparaging that Judge, it is fair to say that what fell from him was not of the absolutely conclusive weight which the hon. member for Glasgow seems to suppose. Indeed, I am not sure that there were not as many who held that the Judge was wrong as there were who thought he was right.

And here is Mr. Bryce's noble and generous vindication of Lord Reay's Government:—

I am precluded by your ruling, Sir, from referring to Mr. Crawford's case; but had it been in order I should have been prepared to defend the conduct of Lord Reay, who, I think, is entitled for his action to the thanks of this House and of the Government of India. The conduct of the Government of Bombay in regard to these Mamlatdars has been the conduct of men who, above all things, are anxious to arrive at the truth. The ventilation of the matter is due to the conduct of the Government of Bombay, who, in the interests of purity of administration in India, determined to go to the bottom of the whole affair, and to elicit the fullest revelation of the state of facts. In that respect I believe they have done well, and whether or not the House, when it is more fully informed of all the facts, will approve of all the administrative action which the Government of Bombay and the Secretary of State had taken, I think that most of us who know Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, and his upright character, will feel that that noble Lord's uprightness and courage could not have been shown in a clearer light or in a way that was more entitled to our confidence and respect than they had been in that matter.

After Mr. Bryce, the other member who spoke with a singularly keen insight into the condition of administrative affairs in India was Sir George Campbell. He regreted that a comparatively small matter had been allowed to overshadow the great question of the conduct of a high administrative officer in Bombay, which conduct at least made possible the corruption the House was discussing. He thought that Sir John Gorst had thrown over Lord Reay and his Government. It is possible the Government of Bombay made mistakes, but it deserved the greatest credit for attacking an evil which was rampant in the country. It required no ordinary degree of courage to tackle the man whose conduct gave zest to the scandal. Sir George did not go into details for he knew that the House would not understand the details of an Indian question. The remarks of Sir George Campbell were so thoroughly appropriate that they could not fail to make an impression. Dr. Cameron had accordingly to withdraw his motion. It is to be hoped that the next time the House comes to consider this matter, it will be in a better position to appreciate its merits.

THE *PIONEER* DEFAMATION CASE.

THE sudden and somewhat unaccountable breakdown of the *Pioneer* Defamation case, which had excited so much public interest and which came on for trial at the Criminal Sessions on Friday last before the Hon'ble Justice Norris and a Special Jury, will come as a great surprise upon our readers. Mr Phillips, the Standing Counsel, who appeared for the Crown, opened the case in a manner that was unanimously pronounced as masterly, and characterised the libel complained of as not only unjust and ungenerous, but extremely malicious and vindictive, and, what is more, essentially un-English. Before, however, the merits of the case proper were gone into, and when formal evidence of publication had just been given, the learned presiding judge ruled that there was nothing to connect Mr. Chesney himself with publication of the libel in Calcutta, and directed the jury to bring in verdict of "not guilty" which was done and the prisoner was discharged. That the case should have been allowed to collapse upon so trivial a technical ground is a matter of supreme regret, particularly when we consider that it was not the intention of either party to take shelter under any technicality. Had not the prosecution let off the printer of the paper on so easy terms as was done in the Police Court, matters might not have taken this turn, and though Mr. Chesney might be discharged there would be nothing against the main case going to the jury even under the above circumstances. It is inexplicable that one Judge of the High Court should take a view of the question so much different from what two other Judges of the same Court in the same case had taken and upon which Mr. Marsden was directed to take cognizance of the case. But this only proves the glorious uncertainty of law, and opens out further opportunities to Captain Hearsey to vindicate his reputation in further proceedings, either in Calcutta or in some other suitable place when he is armed with stronger proofs of publication. We should have congratulated Justice Norris on this display of legal acumen if we could have pursuaded ourselves that the law he gave was good. But it is unfortunately not so and his ruling has been declared as strange by the Bar as a body. If an appeal against a discharge or acquital were possible except upon motion of the Crown, it would have been quite worth one's while to go up to a superior tribunal; because objectionally unsettled as the libel law of the country is already, it will be still more unsettled by this novel decision, the practical result of which will be that no action for libel will ever lie and the license of the press will grow more than ever. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We do not advocate any measure or interpretation of law that will in the least tend to interfere with the just rights and liberties of the press. But we cannot countenance abuse of these liberties such as was patent in this case.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will open the Simla Arts Exhibition on the 29th of August. It is expected to be a great success.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY visited Barisal on the 20th instant, and Dacca was reached on the 21st. Further schooling of refractory Municipal Commissioners was not necessary as will appear from His Honor's reply to this year's address of welcome:—

I felt it necessary last year to make some remarks regarding the necessity of co-operation and public spirit in conducting the affairs of the Municipallity, and to do what I could towards bringing about a better state of feeling in your own town. I am glad to think that no such remarks are called for this year. It affords me unfeigned satisfaction to learn that your affairs have been going no more smoothly.

Besides the usual gala doings the new Medical School of Dacca was opened, which has been built mainly out of the funds raised by subscription during the Jubilee year. His Honor left Dacca yesterday and Serajgung will be reached to-day.

THE services of Messrs. Rampini and Gordon, officiating Judges of the High Court of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the 9th of September. The services of Mr. Hill, of the High Court, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the North-West Provinces. Justices Tottenham and Banerjee will be the vacation Judges this year and the Court closes on the 9th September.

MR. C. J. LYALL has assumed his duties as Officiating Home Secretary. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell left Simla, on his way to Burma. Nothing has yet been settled regarding the Secretaryship in the Financial Department, in which appointment Mr. Sinkinson has been officiating for some time. Mr. MacDonnel goes home on furlough, it is said, on the expiration of Mr. Crosthwaite's leave.

IT was expected that owing to the charge of embezzlement and peculation being established against General Boulanger in his recent trial his extradition would be demanded. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that the French Government is wise enough not to contemplate any such thing, as popular feeling is yet too strong for him in England as well as in France.

M. Freycinet, Minister for War, has informed the Cabinet that one hundred and two officers of the French Army, who are notorious Boulangists, have been cashiered or otherwise punished.

THE "beauty, age and social position" of Mrs. Maybrick have at last told, and her sentence of death has been commuted to one of penal servitude. Young Mrs. Maybrick was not fond of her old husband and at the instance of one nearer to her heart she got rid of him by arsenic. We are glad that the sentence has been commuted, for it is barbarous. But the moral is not very edifying in Bengal where its ruler not long ago refused to save the life of a boy for whom thousands, high and low, pleaded. Tincowrie Pal expiated on the gallows the offence he had committed, for Sir Rivers Thompson ruled at the time in the Belvedere.

AN IMMINENT RISK. OUR BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S MANOR BEHIND THEIR PUBLISHER'S COUNTER IS TO BE ENCROACHED UPON ! The Government of India has approved of Mr. Tawney's scheme to compile a Reader for the Entrance students which is to supresede all others! The *Pioneer* redicules the idea by nicknaming the work "Tawney Bible." The name happily brings into a focus a variety of ideas. It connotes the identity of the author; it implies the miscellaneous character of its contents; it suggests the colour which the face of the author assumed when trying to force the entire moral code of humanity into a thimble; it depicts the complexion of those for whom it is intended. "Tawney Bible" indeed! It is to be hoped that this new dispensation will teach the rising generation of this country their duty to God and man. We, however, feel somewhat doubtful about it. The Holy Bible itself has not done as much in England, and ts Pinchbeck imitation will not prove quite so effectual. The Holy one, for instance, has not prevented an English Professor chasing a Bengali boy through the streets of Calcutta at midday to punish him for the atrocious crime of chewing the rashpings of a betelnut. Even Mr. Tawney himself in that case failed to mark his disapprobation of the chase. As for young English ladies munching in public sugar-plums and comfits that is quite a fashionable affair. Tars and Yankees have also their quids,but they are cleanly and civilized. Hannibal Chollops and men of his class besides carry revolvers, bludgeons and bowie knives when, according to Dickens, they paint in fresco the floors of stranger's rooms with the juice of chewed tobacco, and the said juice is not so offensive as the rashpings of betelnuts. Anyhow it would be a blessing if the coming Bible would oblige our people to abstain from offending their professors who carry their spittle in their pocket-handkerchiefs.

THE *Englishman* is in ecstacy because Professor Sayce has written an Essay to show that the original Aryans were Scandinavians, and from them have descended the Englishmen of the present day. This does away with the Max Mullarian theory of the Aryans of Ariana having been the first parents of the Hindus and of most Europeans. It entirely removes the unpleasant thought of Englishmen being cousins, more or less removed, of the Niggers of India, and therefore it is most welcome. A preacher once, to clench his argument about all mankind being the children of Adam, said the Nigroes are brothers of Englishmen. His audience was horror-struck at the idea, and an incredulous British Tar in disgust exclaimed: "Indeed!! *my* brother !!!" *Punch* published a cartoon to illustrate this conversation. To win the favor of our contemporary we should say the Hindus of Bengal are the descendants of the Negrillos of the Andaman Islands, who in their turn are the first evolution from the Chimpanzee of Borneo. This concession on our part, however, leaves one difficulty unremoved from our way. No nation on the face of the earth is more hybridized than the English!

To judge from the miserable dawbs that are weekly served out under the name of "Our Illustrations" in the *Saturday Evening Englishman*, one should suppose that there is no such thing as any rational idea of art in Calcutta. If this idea be mistaken, the first care of the newly born Society of Arts should be to improve the taste of the readers of Calcutta newspapers.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman* a Magistrate in the Patna Division of Bengal, declares that the reason why the Municipality over which he presides has found its funds insufficient for local needs, is that the elected Commissioners are expected to remit rates and reduce assessments in return for the votes they receive. "The result is a wholesale falling-off in the tax—this year about ten per cent. The zemindars arrange with their tenants for the return of a certain candidate who reduces the rates assessed upon the zemindars and the people." This is a gross libel unless proved to the hilt and the name of the Municipality ought to be published in order to enable the accused commissioners to clear up their conduct. The matter is more worthy of Governmental enquiry than that of the National Congress to which our contemporary has facetiously referred the case.

THOUGH the fast special has had to be abolished after a short trial on account of want of adequate support, efforts are being made to improve the existing arrangement of the overland mail service as much as possible. Negotiations are now proceeding between the Indian Post Office and the railway authorities regarding the running of special trains when the mail steamer is singalled late at Bombay. At present there is a fixed hour beyond which no special train is started, and it is proposed to abolish this limit and to run the train always, unless the steamer is so late that no advantage would be gained by not waiting until the departure of the ordinary mail train.

APPREHENSIONS of famine can hardly be said to have diminished in any part of the country. The weekly official report states that the number of persons on village relief work in Madras on the 3rd of August was 93,561, and fed in kitchens 10,263, of whom 56,358 were children, and 32,476 women. According to the Ganjam report for the week ending the 10th instant, the numbers on relief works amounted to 8,751, while the number receiving gratuitous relief had increased to 93,724. The imports by sea were 498 tons and by land 459 tons. Cholera was luckily on the decrease, the death amounting to 343. In Bengal more rain is wanted in many places, especially in Burdwan and Gaya. Floods are reported from several districts, and the number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is increasing. In Mozufferpur and Champaran distress is said to be acute; the sufferers have been reduced to great straits by the loss of crops, and are unable to meet their present misfortune. In Diamond Harbour and Angool the prospects are hardly more cheering, and a Faridpur correspondent telegraphs:—'Great distress prevails here owing to the floods. The houses are mostly under water.'

TALE of a horrible crime comes from Bowbazar. Early in the morning of Saturday last a child, aged one year and a half, was left by a foolish maid-servant in charge of a seller of goat-flesh. The child was of respectable parentage and was loaded with ornaments. The servant on return from her errand in an adjacent flour-shop demanded the child, whereupon she was told that its father had taken it home. This was utterly false. The police were at once informed, and searched the villain's premises. It was discovered that the butcher had slain the innocent child in cold blood with his butcher-knife for the sake of its ornaments, and had actually sold a portion of its flesh to a customer in Ukoor Dutt's lane, the rest having been stored away in a *Handi* in a corner of the room. This demon in human shape and his other accomplices were of course arrested on the spot and are awaiting their trial. The story is incredible, and in the name of humanity, let us hope, that its sickening details have no foundation in truth.

THE hardships of the sudden enforcement of the Indian Merchandise marks Act in all its regour are to be partially relaxed on the representation of the merchant community and dealers who, and not the guilty manufactures, have primarily to suffer. The following instructions have been issued to Criminal Courts, in giving effect to the provisions of the Act:—

1. A trade description of length stamped on *grey, white, or coloured cotton piece goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless—

(*a*) Where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—

4 inches in pieces stamped as 10 yards long and under;

5 inches in pieces stamped as above 10 yards and up to 23 yards long;

7 inches in pieces stamped as above 23 yards and up to 36 yards long;

9 inches in pieces stamped as above 36 yards and up to 47 yards long;

18 inches in pieces stamped as above 47 yards long;

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length;

(*b*) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than—

9 inches in piece goods under 35 yards long;

18 inches in piece goods 35 yards and up to 47 yards long;

36 inches in piece goods above 47 yards long:

Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey, white*, or *coloured cotton piece goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless the description exceeds the actual width by half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width; three-quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width; one inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width:

Provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

III.—A trade description of count or number, length or wieght,applied to *grey cotton yarn* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless—

(*a*) the described count or number is greater or ess than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent.; or

(*b*) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle of such yarn is less than 840 yards, or

(*c*) in a bundle described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots or *moras* of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots or *moras* of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn.

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if it exceeds the actual length by more than 5 per cent:

Provided that the average length of the whole number of hanks in the yarn in question shall not be less than the described length.

V.—A trade description of length applied to *thread of any kind* (of cotton, wool, flax, or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 percent.

VI.—The dimensions of goods on which their length or wid th is stamped shall be determined by measurement in imperial yards of thirty-six inches.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, August, 21.

How to deal with leprosy in Bombay formed the subject of a long, lively and instructive debate at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation last week. The question came before that body in this wise. In April last Mr. T. B. Kirkham, a Municipal Councillor, called attention to the defective regulation of persons affected with leprosy which exists at present in Bombay, illustrating his statement by the large number of lepers that are found loitering round about the Nacoda Tank on the Esplanade. This Tank is situated in the vicinity of two of the largest educational institutions in the city—the Elphinstone High School and St. Xavier's College. Mr. Kirkham moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report what additional powers, if any, are required by the Health Department to remedy the evil. In compliance with this motion, the Municipal Commissioner submitted a report annexing to it a letter from the Health Officer giving his view of the matter. Meanwhile an event happened which gave the question an importance it had never received before. This was the death of Father Damien and the story of his death which thrilled the civilized world. This story imparted a novel aspect to the question of leprosy. The meeting held in England, presided over by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, had also much to do towards drawing public attention to leprosy. The Government of India had also prepared a draft Bill in view of remedying the evil. The Municipal Commissioner reported that under certain sections of the new Municipal Act it was possible to prevent persons suffering from leprosy from contaminating the health of the City by removing them to a leper hospital or a leper asylum, but that in the absence of any asylum where leprous persons could be removed, it was *no use putting the sections of the Act into force,*

The principal point was as to the putting up of an asylum. Government thought it was the business of the Municipality to provide for such an asylum, and called upon the Municipality to take steps for the purpose. No resolution on this point, however, was come to. The corporation affirmed the general principle underlying the Lepers' Bill of the Government of India, suggesting at the same time the advisability of defining the class of lepers it proposed to deal with, since it came out in course of discussion that it was leprosy of a certain type only which was dangerous to public health. The wisdom of this suggestion is now apparent from the fact that a Government official to whom the draft Lepers Bill was referred for opinion, wrote back to inquire if "white leprosy" was included in the term "leprosy," and whether such leprosy is held to disqualify persons from serving Government in a public capacity. The Government of Bombay referred this very pertinent question for the opinion of their Surgeon-General, who reported that "Leucoderma, or 'white leprosy' is merely an abnormality in the pigment of the skin, and has no connection whatever with leprosy. The popular name is a misnomer. There is nothing in the disease to invalidate persons from serving in a public capacity." This is so far satisfactory, but it shows how wise and useful was the suggestion thrown out by the corporation as to the necessity of defining leprosy in the Bill as framed by the Government of India.

No one can read the vigorous and able letter of the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta on the subject of holding a public meeting of the Parsi community toprotest against Mr. Ommaney's Note without feeling some satisfaction that an influential section of the community is opposed to any such rash step. I say rash, because I have all along been of opinion that the movement is certain to prove mischievous inasmuch as the action of the community is certain to be misrepresented. As Mr. Mehta truly remarks, the incident of a public meeting 'was going to be seized upon and manipulated by those people, who had so long endeavoured to mislead public opinion both here and in England about the Crawford enquiry, with a tenacity of which the persistency was only equalled by its unblushing effrontery. Mr. Mehta boldly exposes the manipulators who have been at the bottom of this agitation. He characterises Mr. Nanabhoy Chichgar, reporter on the *Times of India* staff as an emissary of the paper, 'busy going about exciting public feeling and stimulating it with promises of support. This manœuvring was calculated to excite alarm in the minds of all those who, like me, feel and think, very strongly about all questions and matters connected with the Crawford case.' Mr. Kabraji, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, is another of the manipulators preaching the gospel of selfishness of which his present advocacy of a public meeting, 'I am bound to admit, directed more against the Hindus than Government, is part and parcel.' Mr. Mehta very cleverly and thoroughly exposes the present policy which the *Times of India* has been pursuing in the matter of the Crawford case. The world now knows for the first time how it was that the *Times of India* came to be the thick and thin advocate of Mr. Crawford. But Mr. Mehta might have gone further and pointed out that the wrong-headed advocacy of Mr. Crawford in the *Times of India* may also be ascribed to the fact of the paper having on its staff a Professor of one of the Government Colleges, who when in Calcutta some months back did every thing in his power to instruct the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* in the art of misleading public opinion in England on Indian topics generally, and of heaping abuses on the Bombay Government in the Crawford case in particular. This gentleman spares no pains to misrepresent the policy of the Bombay Government in its treatment of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Mehta tells a lively little story which lets the public into the secret of the present attitude of the *Times of India* towards Government. 'When Mr. Chichgar,' says he, 'came out with the promising support, I told him somewhat angrily a piece of my mind about the conduct of that paper in this matter. He then said apologetically that the present editor, Mr. Curwen, was in England when the Crawford scandal first burst forth; that Mr. Mitchell, who was acting for him, rushed headlong on Crawford's side, and that Mr. Curwen, when he returned, was aghast at the mischief done by his predecessor, but had to give up all thoughts of retreat in obedience to journalistic etiquette.' Mr. Curwen has nothing, it appears to me, to rebut this statement.

The Thakor Saheb of Bhaonagar adds another sum of Rs. 70,000 to the offer made by him on the last Queen Empress' birthday of Rs. 30,000 for the training and maintenance of nurses at the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital in Bombay, thus making a full donation of one lakh of rupees, for which he sends a cheque on the Bank of Bombay. The fund is to be called 'The Lady Reay Fund for Nurses.' The Bombay Government has accepted this liberal donation of the Thakor Saheb and placed on record their appreciation of this generous and public-spirited action of His Highness, and their sense of the benefits likely to accrue to the community from this munificence of His Highness. No one would grudge the Thakor Saheb the credit which is his for a benevolent act like this, but those who are familiar with the affairs of Bhaonagar complain that the Thakor Saheb should be so anxious to relieve 'the suffering of my countrymen and country women' in Bombay, and at the same should neglect to spend money in his own territory for works which are most urgently required there. The foundation of the Tukhtsingji Hospital was laid some eight or ten years ago. The original estimate for it was two lakhs, but about eight lakhs have been already spent upon it, and yet no one knows when the Hospital is likely to be ready, or how many lakhs will yet be required to complete the work. The building for the Samuldas College, which was opened by Lord Reay more than two years ago, is not yet ready for the admission of students. The students have not found in it so far a home for their *alma mater*. The scheme for connecting the Gangajali Reservoir in the town of Bhaonagar by means of cast iron pipes with the houses in each Street hungs fire for many years. The building for a Public Library of which the foundation stone was laid by Mrs. Barton years ago has not yet been proceeded with. So is the case with the proposed Orphanage of which the foundation stone was laid by the lamented Colonel West, when political Agent of Kathiawar. In the harbour of Bhaonagar the doors of the Hydraulic Lift have stuck so fast in the mud that they cannot be opened. The Hydraulic Lift has now become a huge white elephant and the Dock is useless for the purposes for which it was designed. The chain-ferry breaks off at every turn. A big steamer brought from England at a heavy cost was found unworkable and had to be broken up. Mr. Proctor Sims had charge of the public works of Bhaonagar, but of late he has been employed as President of Commissions appointed by His Highness for judicial enquiries into one thing or other, though Mr. Sims confesses that he knows nothing of law and can make no head or tail of such enquiries. Well may the people of Bhaonagar cry out that the present policy of the Durbar is to conciliate the head of the Government by means of liberal donations, and at the same time to starve in the State those special works which have been promised and some of which have been partly inaugurated but the further prosecution of which has been delayed for want of funds. It cannot be beyond the ken of His Highness that charity begins at home. It is all very well to be praised by the Governor of Bombay for generous donations, but if Lord Reay really knew that many of the promised works of local public utility in Bhaonagar cannot be begun or completed for the simple reason that funds for such promised works are not forthcoming, I am sure His Excellency will advise the Thakor Saheb to be careful in limiting the expenditure of the money of the tax-payers of Bhaonagar for their special benefit in the first instance, before he is liberal with it to relieve the sufferings of his countrymen outside the limits of the State. Shrewd observers of the course of events in Bhaonagar see that a good deal of what is done at present by His Highness for the so-called benefit of the people is mere eyewash and that all that glitters is not gold.

Last mail brought the news of the death of Sir George Clerk at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years, Sir George was twice Governor of Bombay. He inaugurated the first provincial Legislative Council in Bombay in 1862. His opening address was full of sound sense and pathos. 'The new form,' said he, 'in which this Government will exercise the power consists principally in the appointment of non-official members. Such members have now been appointed and taken their seats. I feel satisfied that the zeal which some of them have at all times manifested for the public good, and the high character borne by others in the management of their estates and chiefships will ensure their undertaking these responsibilities with a due sense of their importance. On the manner in which these duties may be performed, it will depend whether many millions of our subjects enjoy contentment and security or lead a life of uncertainty and confusion. On the one hand, by over legislating you will be liable to keep the people in a state of doubt and alarm. On the other hand, by bearing in mind that none know better to govern themselves individually and parochially you may be constantly in the course of ameliorating their condition, while safely maintaining Her Majesty's just sway over a contented people'. Sir George hated the doctrine of lapse and gave up the Government of Bombay rather than consent to manage the Sattara Jagirs incorporated into the British territory.

Extract.

MAHARAJA SIR JOTENDRA MOHUN TAGORE, K. C. S. I., F. C. U. &c. &c.

THE subject of our portrait to-day is that of a native gentleman well known to all, and one who for many years past has been before the public of Calcutta as a liberal donor and a subscriber to most of its public institutions, and it will be remembered he made a free gift to the Trustees of his interest in the land on which the new Chandney Hospital at Pathuriaghatta is built. Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore is the head of the historic family whose name he bears, and was born in Calcutta in the year 1831. After acquiring the elements of a sound vernacular education at home, according to the custom of the family, he, when eight years of age, entered the Hindoo College and continued his studies there till the age of seventeen. He from the first proved himself a quick and intelligent scholar, and having left the College completed his English education under the private tuition of Captain D. L. Richardson, a well-known scholar and poetical writer, the Revd. Dr. Nash, and other able European instructors.

In the family of the Tagores the study of Sanskrit has always been pre eminent and it is not surprising to find that the Maharaja was thoroughly devoted to it; indeed all through the various branches of the family, a marked taste for literary composition in the vernacular as well as in English has been displayed, and especially so with Maharaja Jotendra Mohun, whose contributions to the *Pravakar* and also in the *Literary Gazette* have been specially commended. His thorough appreciation of the great advantages of knowledge rendered him a great friend to native education, and he has founded several scholarships, *viz.*, in the Sanskrit and Law, which carry with them a monetary value more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of the student while at college.

The Maharaja inherits extensive landed property from his father; he also has a life-interest the usufruct of the estates of the late Prasanna Coomar Tagore, and is thus a large landholder in as many as a dozen different districts of Bengal. The population in his various estates is estimated to aggregate nearly 600,000 souls, and the revenue he pays to Government amounts to between three and four lakhs of rupees a year.

It is known that at a very early age the Raja turned his special attention to the drama, and has not only by his liberal patronage and personal exertion done more than any man living to develop and raised the character of the native stage, but has himself composed a large number of Bengali dramas and farces in the vernacular, among which the "Bidya Sundara Natak" occupies a foremost place, and has been pronounced by competent authorities as entitled to rank among the classical compositions of the day. The moral tone of all these plays is excellent and the Maharaja has been careful to avoid anything which did not elevate and improve the public taste in matters theatrical, and there can be no doubt that his efforts in this respect have been eminently successful and beneficial to his countrymen.

The character and ability of the Maharaja appears to have attracted the attention of Sir William Grey, who in the year 1870 appointed him a member of the Bengal Council, in which capacity he acquitted himself so well that the following year Sir George Campbell, who had become Lieutenant-Governor in the meanwhile, nominated him for a further term. Sir George testified in high terms his opinion of the Maharaja's character, and it is known that he felt in having him in his Council he could count on a man whose exceedingly fair mode of dealing with all questions which came before him rendered his assistance especially valuable. He, moreover, expressed his open opinion that he had the greatest confidence in the Maharaja, as he deemed him "one not bound to class interest, but prepared to look to the good of the whole community high and low alike." This was high praise from a man like Sir George Campbell, who rarely paid a compliment to any one.

Sir William Grey himself was also deeply impressed with the services in Council of Maharaja Jotendra Mohun as we find in recommending him to the Government for some distinction, he wrote as follows :—

"Babu Jotendra Mohun is a man of great enlightenment, and has had a thoroughly good English education. He is one of the leading members of the native community, is of unexceptionable private character, and is held by his follow-countrymen in the highest respect. He is a useful member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, and takes a deep and thoughtful interest in the progress of the country. He has estates in the districts of Midnapore, Faridpore, Murshedabad, Rajashahye, Nuddea, and the Twenty-four-Pergannahs, and during his lifetime enjoys the revenue of the large estates of the late Rai Prasanna Coomar Tagore in Rungpore and other places. He has always been found ready to contribute liberally to schools, roads, and other objects of public interest, both in Calcutta and in the districts in which his estates are situated, and has helped to promote science and literature amongst his countrymen by large contributions to that end. He regularly maintains eighteen poor students in Calcutta, and he fully accepted the obligation of his position in the famine, 1866, remitting the rents of his ryots, and feeding 250 paupers daily in Calcutta for a period of three months."

In deference to this recommendation Lord Mayo conferred upon him the rank of Raja Bahadur, and the ceremony of investiture was performed by Sir George Campbell, who thus addressed Raja Jotendra Mohun Tagore on the occasion :—

"I have to convey to you the high honour which His Excellency the Viceroy, as the representative of Queen Victoria, has been pleased to confer on you. I feel a peculiar pleasure in being thus the channel of conveying this honour to you.

"You come from a family great in the annals of Calcutta,—I may say great in the annals of the British dominions in India, conspicuous for loyalty to the British Government and for acts of public beneficence.

"But it is not from consideration of your family alone the Viceroy has been pleased to confer the high honour upon you. You have proved yourself worthy of it by your own merits. Your great intelligence and ability, distinguished public spirit, high character, and the services you have rendered to the State deserve a fitting recognition.

"I have had the pleasure of receiving your assistance as a member of the Bengal Council, and can assure you that I highly appreciate the ability and information which you bring to bear upon its deliberations. Indeed, nothing can be more acceptable to me than advice from one like yourself. It is true we have had occasion to differ, and honest differences of opinion will always prevail between man and man; but at the same time, I can honestly tell you that when we have been on the same side, I have felt your support to be of the utmost value, and, when you have chanced to be in opposition, yours has been an intelligent, loyal, and courteous opposition."

At the Assemblage at Delhi in January 1877, the title of Maharaja was further conferred on him by Lord Lytton, the *sanad* being presented to him at a durbar at Belvedere in which he occupied the place of honour.

The ability shewn by the Maharaja in the debates in the Bengal Council were evidently not overlooked by His Excellency the Viceroy, who appointed him a member of his Council. Here again he occupied a place in the front rank, and so great was the assistance given to the Council in the discussion on the Civil Procedure Bill that he was reappointed in 1879. Sir A. Hobhouse, the Legal Member of the Governor's Council (during the debate on the Bill above referred to) said—"Whatever can be said on that subject will be said by my friend Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore; for in committee he has supported the views of the objects with great ability and acuteness, and I must add with equal good feeling and moderation." And again: "If the clause stood as in Bill No. IV, I confess I should not be able to maintain my ground against such an argument as we have heard from my honourable friend, Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore. I have shown that conviction in the most practical way by succumbing to his arguments in committee, and voting with him on his proposal to alter Bill No. IV."

So great is the confidence which the Government has deservedly reposed in his highly cultivated abilities, his pure spotless character, and his devoted loyalty, that he has always and freely been consulted by successive Lieutenant-Governors and even Governors-General on all important questions of public interest. His Excellency Lord Northbrook not only sought his opinion during the Behar Famine of 1873-74, but also asked him either to proceed to England to give evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, on questions relating to Indian affairs or to "name to the Government some native gentleman whose local knowledge and general intelligence would entitle him to the distinction."

Such a mark of implicit reliance on the judgment of a native nobleman or gentleman has rarely, if ever, been shown by the Government on any other previous occasion.

His country seat, "Emerald Bower," is a beautiful villa handsomely and tastefully furnished, quite the best in the nieghbourhood of the metropolis, and it contains a very fine collection of paintings and other works of art. It was in this house that the Maharaja entertained General Grant, when that popular ex-President of the United States visited Calcutta some years since.

The Maharaja is a K. C. S. I., Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Trustee of the Indian Meseum, and a Governor of the Mayo Hospital.

The *Empress*, June 16, 1889.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey : "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 102

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information. free of charge. Mention this paper. 103.

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ALL AËRATED, MINERAL AND SWEET WATERS, CORDIALS, &C., OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

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To large consumers, Samples free.

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DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS
HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.
Full directions given in wrapper.
PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
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From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt. writes,—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have need nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (8 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public. 72a

ROWLANDS'
KALYDOR.
An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted free from lead or grease. It removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn Rediness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

ROWLANDS'
MACASSAR OIL.
Prevents hair fallign off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

ROWLANDS'
ODONTO
Whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, and sweetens the breath.

ROWLANDS' ENKONIA a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Rose and Cream.

Ask Chemists, and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England. 67

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AT THE LIBRARY OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,
AND OBTAINABLE FROM
THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.
57 *and* 59, *Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.*

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Arabic and Persian.

Akbarnamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XXXVII at 1/ each	37	0
Badshahnamah with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX at /6/ each	7	2
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to.,	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, and Appendix, Fasc. I—XXI at 1/ each	21	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) Fasc. I—IX at /6/ each	3	6
Ditto Azadi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV at /6/ each	1	8
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Mansawi (Text) Fasc. I	0	12
History of the Caliphs, (English) Fasc. I—VI at /12/ each	4	8
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, (Text) Fasc. i—iii at /6/ each	1	2
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) 49 Fasc. at /12/ each	36	12
Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Fasc. i—ix. Vol. ii, Fasc. i—V at /6/ each	5	4
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) Fasc. i—V at /6/ each	1	14
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, (Text) Fasc. i—xv at /6/ each	5	10
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh (English) Vol. ii, Fasc. i—iv at /12/ each	3	0
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, (Text) Fasc. i—xix at /6/ each	7	2
Mu'asir-i-'Alamgiri (Text), Fasc. i—vi at /6/ each	2	4
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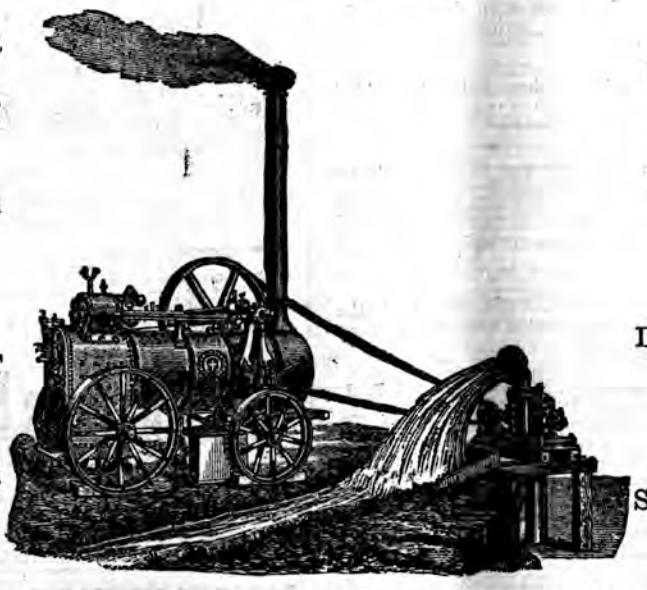

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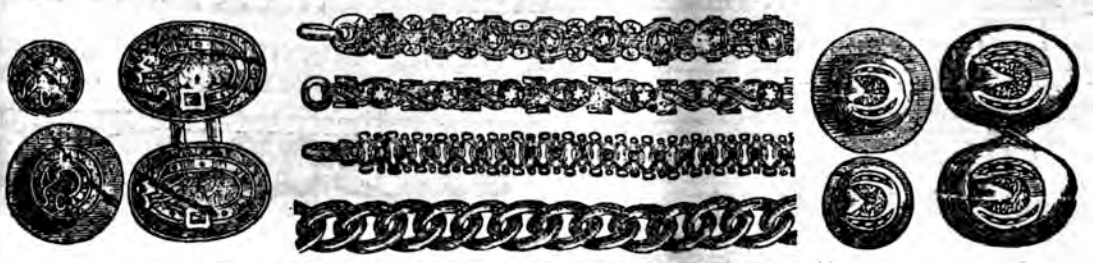

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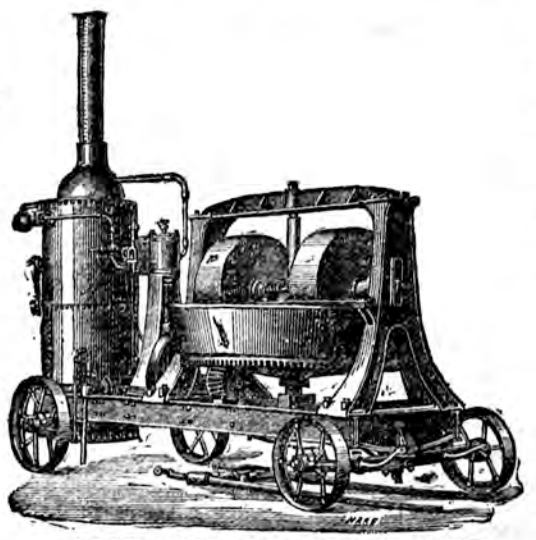

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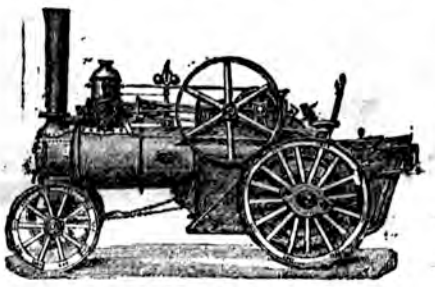

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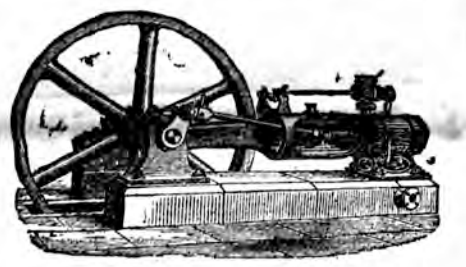

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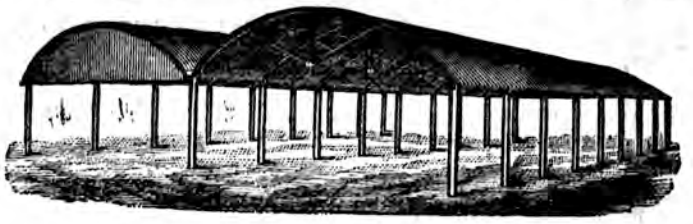

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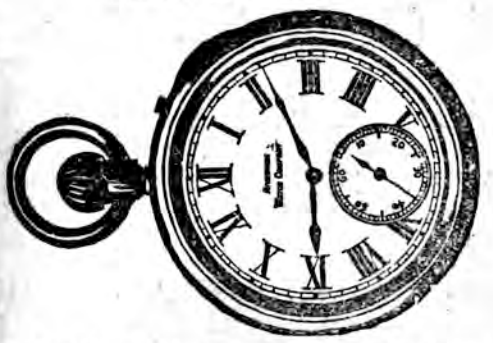

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No. 72 The Robert's Campaign Watch Key Wind, small size ¾ plate plain movement 4 ruby Holes, Adjusted, enamelled dial, white or zone coloured, Rs. 7 nett.
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No. 71. The "Roberts" Campaign Watch Keyless ... „ 7 8 nett.
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The above genuine, good, reliable and Fine Watches have given the greatest satisfaction of any cheap Watches.
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No. 4 Sterling Silver Hunter Keyless Soldiers' Watch, very strong ¾ plate Lever movement, 6 & 10 ruby Holes, Adjusted Rs. 32 12 & 35 0
This Watch is the most approved of any Hunter Keyless Watch.
No. 80. Keyless Hunter Sterling Silver *Ladies' Watch*, highest quality, finest workmanship, strong cases. Adjusted ... Rs. 28 & 30
No. 78 79. Keyless Hunter and Half Hunter 18ct. Gold Ladies' Watches ... „ 66 & 70

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO., BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA. 155

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£70,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£2,600
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during the year, over	...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£126,000

Insurances effected on all systems.
ANNUITIES GRANTED.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED

Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.
Branches all over India.
CHIEF OFFICE OF INDIA :
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Local Life Manager :
MORGAN & CO.,
Prospectus and Report sent on application. 27

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

AWONDERFUL MEDICINE

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Are universally admitted to be worth

A GUINEA A BOX.

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick, Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases

Every sufferer is earnestly requested to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable. No female should be without them. There is not a medicine to be found to equal to them for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

The natives of India will find BEECHAM'S PILLS the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood, as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflamations in hot climates they stand without a rival

Prepared only, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham; St. Helens, Lancashire, England, in Boxes 9½d, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers every where.

NOTICE.

"Messrs Naylor Son Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter, sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates 9½d. size 9 annas per box 1s. ½d. size 12 annas per box 2s-9d size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount.

"Chemists and Store-keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

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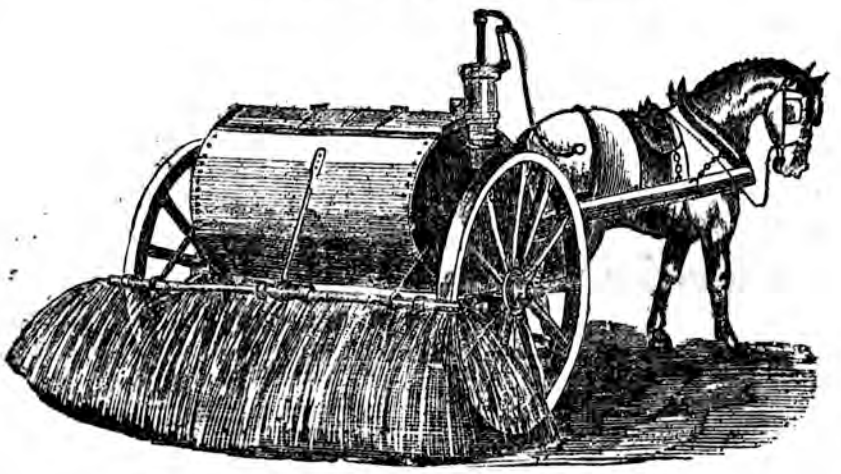
HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

STREET WATERING CART.



To hold 95 gallons. Suitable for a small horse.

This Cart is made for the express purpose of watering streets and highways; it is of cylindrical shape, and placed along the axle instead of across, which prevents the heavy wash so liable to lift the horse or bullock off its legs. The body is made of wrought-iron; it is mounted on strong wrought-iron wheels, fitted with wooden shafts, and an iron distributor to throw water over a wide space. A pump for filling from tank or well may also be added. Can be drawn by a pony or small horse ... ... Rs. 350-0 each
If fitted with pump and 20 feet of I. R. suction hose ... ... „ 400-0 „
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-0 „

SWING MANURE OR NIGHT-SOIL CART.

To hold 60 gallons Suitable for a pony.

With two tanks to one carriage, a large quantity of manure can be carted in a short time, one tank being filled while the other is conveyed away.

Price complete, with galvanized iron tank fitted, with our improved secure cover ... ... Rs. 155-0 each
Extra tanks ... ... „ 70-0 „
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-8 „

Ten per cent. Discount for cash with order

T. E. THOMSON & CO.: LD. 71

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FOR THE MILLION

READ THIS

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ARE PUTTING UP

PURE INDIAN TEA in small packets of, **1**, **2** and **4** oz. sizes, for retail sale at **3** pice **6** pice and **3** annas respectively.

This is the Tea the Masses of the People like, and this is the Tea they are asking for

VERY SALEABLE! DEMAND INCREASING! QUALITY GUARANTEED PURE!

NO SHOP SHOULD BE WITHOUT THESE SMALL PACKET TEAS.

SPECIALITY,

Small packets from 3 pice upwards for the Million,

ALSO.—Larger Packages and finer quality in tins from ½lb. to 10 lbs to suit *all tastes.*

Apply for prices and particulars to

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LIMITED.

Established 1861.

Capital fully Subscribed	... £	2,500,000
Capital paid-up	... „	250,000
Funds, and property in hand exceed	... £	2,600,000

The rates of premium for Life Assurance have been carefully constructed upon the most reliable data available, and while moderate to the assured, will be found to stand the test of time.

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SEEDS' PLANTS!! SEEDS!!!

OUR fresh American and English vegetable and flower seeds from D. Landreth and Sons, R. Buist, Jr. and Sutton and Sons, the well-known seedsmen of America and England, have just arrived.

A packet of 40 distinct varieties of Landreth's fresh American vegetable seeds, packed in America in tin box in air and water-tight manner, consisting of many new varieties of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knol Kohls, &c., &c., with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6.

A packet of 20 distinct sorts of the above seeds, packed here, at Rs. 4.

A packet of 20 distinct sorts of Buist's fresh American Cabbages, &c., &c., vegetable seeds, packed here, at Rs. 2-8.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of Sutton's fresh English Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c. &c., vegetable seeds, made up here, at Rs. 2.

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First class American and superior Patna Cauliflower seeds at Rs. 1-8 and 1 per tola respectively. Potatoe seed Rs. 5 per tola and Ans. 12 per paper. Durable hedge seed Re. 1 per tola, and very large Patna Onion seed Ans. 4 per tola.

Country seeds for the rainy season:—25 sorts of vegetables at Rs. 1-4, and 10 sorts of flowers at Re. 1.

Best Lychees, Langra and other named varieties of Mangoes, Nashpatis, Oranges, &c. grafts direct from Mozufferpore, Hajipore, Durbhunga, Maldah and Sylhet respectively can be had here at moderate prices. Besides these rare and best Mangoes, Lychees, &c., &c., fruit grafts and seedlings of superior quality, best and first class Crotons, Creepers, Roses, Timbers, beautiful flower and ornamental foliaged plants of distinct varieties too numerous to detail here and all genuine to their names are available here at cheapest rates possible.

Catalogues of plants and seeds on application with half anna postage.

BIJOY UPENDRA BOSE,
Managing Proprietor.
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MOONDIE ESSENCE.

(SPHŒRANTHUS INDICUS.)

A Special and general alterative tonic.
A Brain & powerful nerve strengthener.
A Blood purifier.—A Special Depurant.

The invaluable Virtues of the MOONDIE have been well known to Native Medical practitioners for the last ten centuries, and up to the present day is still a favourite remedy with the people.

DOSE :—A Teaspoonful in a little water three times a day, an hour or so before meals. For children from 15 to 30 drops

DIET should be light and nourishing; hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

——We caution the public against spurious imitations, *an indubitable proof of its popularity and the valuable properties of the original preparation.* Please observe that our signature in red ink is given across each label.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES
72 Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-0-0.

VON LINTZGY & Co.'s SPLEEN AND MALARIOUS FEVER MIXTURE,
PER PINT RE. 1.

Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ., Loco Dept., I.V.S. Ry., Khanpur, 10th Oct. 1885.

Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

	Rs.	s.
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	1	
This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.		
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses ...	2	0
This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.		
Von Lintzgy & Co's Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi ...	2	8
V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial ...	2	0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2	0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L C R OINTMENT, per pot ...	2	0

157

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PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
33 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LD.,
CALCUTTA

Deposits are now recieved for 12 months at the rate of 5 (five) per cent per annum.
The 1st June 1889. 121

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street Calcutta.
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A New & Special Preparation.

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RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

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প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা।

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

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ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিন ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান মস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

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ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট যমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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